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Foreign Policy Conduct Activated As Many Delegations Sent Abroad

During a three-month period form Jan. 1–Mar. 24, this year, Pyongyang has been very active in foreign policy conduct as 4 special envoys and 15 party and government delegations toured 50 countries, mainly non-aligned nations.

These visits reconfirmed the DPRK's cordial ties with the countries visited. A series of talks were held with their leaders on the questions of mutual concern, including the development of the non-aligned movement and bilateral and multilateral economic cooperation.

At the tete-a-tete talks, the host leaders expressed their firm support for the proposal to reintegrate the divided country through an establishment of a bi-system Confederal Republic of Koryo. They severely charged Washington and the Seoul junta of Gen. Chon with continuing the "two-Korea" policy.

Chief Executive Meets Norodom Sihanouk

DPRK Chief Executive Kim Il Sung on March 13 met Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife who were visiting Pyongyang.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk who arrived in Korea on March 9 was accompanied by Princess Norodom Kethkanya, aunt of Samdech, Madame Pomme Peang, mother of Madame Princess Monique Sihanouk, and others, the official KCNA reported on March 14.

According to a March 14 KCNA report, the first meeting between the Pyongyang and the Kampuchean leaders since the beginning of this year was held in "a cordial and friendly atmosphere."

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk presented a gift to President Kim Il Sung, KCNA added.

Earlier on Mar. 13 the DPRK President arranged a luncheon for Samdech Norodom Sihanouk.

President Kim Il Sung on Mar. 13 meets Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and his wife. (KCNA radiophoto)

New-Type Lorry Produced at Sungri General Automobile Works

The new-type lorry "Chaju 82" was produced at the Sungri (Victory) General Automobile Works, Tokchon county, South Pyongan Province.

Chief Executive Kim Il Sung on Mar. 12 visited the factory and saw the new lorry, KCNA reported on Mar. 22.

At the factory, KCNA said, the Chief Executive gave what it called "a programmatic teaching" which would serve as a "guiding compass" in the development of the automobile industry.

Acquainting himself with the structure, capacity and mechanism of the lorry down to its details, the President expressed satisfaction with the fact that all the workers of the factory successfully manufactured the efficient and rationally built lorry in a brief span of time by "giving full play to the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance" and expressed thanks to them.

The new-type lorry "Chaju 82"

The Sungri Automobile Works, the nation's car maker, succeeded in producing the first Korean automobile in 1958, 5 years after the Korean War. It manufactured trolley buses named Chollima-ho in June, 1961 and in April, 1963 the combine was equipped with mass-production facilities.

Its name became popular with the mass production of Sungri truck series which played a key role in the post-war reconstruction and the emergency of the DPRK as an industrialized socialist power.

The combine turns out various kinds of automobiles, heavy-duty trucks, busses and passenger cars.

Provocative Acts near DMZ Condemned

The DPRK on March 23 condemned the U.S. and the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan for repeatedly conducting provocations against it near the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ), the official KCNA reported on the same day.

Through a telephone notice, the Pyongyang side to the Military Armistice Commission (MAC) defined those acts of provocation as a "wanton violation of the armistice agreement and reckless military provocations which may cause an armed conflict between the two sides (Pyongyang and Washington)." (Continued on page 8)

According to a data published by the official Korean Central News Agency, in addition to the official visits by the special envoys and the party and government delegations (8 party, 6 government and 1 party and government delegations), 3 government economic delegations, including 2 trade delegations, and 6 Foreign Ministry delegations visited 16 countries (12 in Africa, 2 in Europe, 1 in Asia and Latin America, respectively).

Furthermore, various kinds of delegations, including youth and broadcasting system delegations, visited many countries.

A region-by-region breakdown of the DPRK missions sent is as follows: 26 to Africa; 11 to Europe; 9 to Latin America; and 4 to Asia.

These figures show that a main stress was laid on strengthening relations with the African countries.

An increase in the number of European countries was due to the 62-day trip (Jan. 16–Mar. 22) made by Kim Yong Sung, Member of the CC of the WPK. He held a series of talks with various personages of the following countries: France; Belgium; Netherland; Greece; Austria; Spain; Portugal; Denmark; and Finland.

The heads of the delegations included 1 Vice-President, 1 Premier, 3 Vice-Premiers and 3 Secretaries of the CC of the WPK, an evidence of Pyongyang's great attachment to the visits.

- This year's foreign policy conduct was kicked off with a Jan. 9–Feb. 1 African tour by a party delegation led by Yun Gi Bok, Alternate Member of the Politburo and Secretary of the CC of the WPK. The delegation paid a 22-day official goodwill visit to Togo, Benin and Nigeria.

In meeting with the WPK emmissary, two Presidents of Togo and Benin and a Vice-President of Nigeria condemned the U.S. and the south Koreans for intending to split Korea into two forever. They extended what they termed "invariable" support to Pyongyang's efforts for national reunification.

The so-called "argument for unification in 2000s" of the Chon junta was harshly blasted by Benin President Mathieu Kerekou. He told the WPK delegation on Jan. 23: "However desperately the Reagan administration may try to create 'two Koreas,' its maneuvers are doomed to failure. The Benin party and people will actively support and encourage with might and main, invariably under any circumstances, the Korean people in their just struggle to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of the country in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by President Kim Il Sung."

- Premier Li Jong Ok's 14-day tour (Feb. 2–15) to the three ASEAN nations–Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia–succeeded in confirming their common standing as non-aligned, developing countries in the same region. A considerable success was made in promoting trade and economic cooperations with those countries.

The success was highlighted by Indonesian Vice-President Adam Malik's speech. He told the banquet held on Feb. 3 in honor of the DPRK government delegation: "Indonesia and the DPRK are non-aligned, developing countries which are advancing together in the common struggle to build a better world which will bring peace, independence and social progress to all peoples."

Another sign of success came in a speech by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanonda. At the banquet held on Feb. 9, he, referring to the result of the talks on Feb. 8, said that "there were many possibilities for Thailand and the DPRK to further develop bilateral relations in various fields, particularly in economic cooperation."

Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Seri Mahathir Bin Mohamad also referred to the issue of economic cooperation on Feb. 12: "We think that trade and economic cooperation will be promoted to contribute to the development of

(Continued on page 8)

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Building of Socialist Economy and Its Development (8)

III. Socialist Transformation of Economy

(Continued from the previous issue)

Development of Cooperativization

Cooperativization started in the Republic after the 6th Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea which was held just after the Korean War or in August 1953. It was carried out in three stages--the experimental stage, the propagation stage and the completion stage.

(1) EXPERIMENTAL STAGE

After the 6th plenary meeting, many kinds of cooperative societies were organized in the rural areas, with progressive peasants as central forces. They were formed in different ways and managed in different forms. Problems of common use of land, oxen and other productive means and problems on distribution and evaluation of labor were also treated in different ways in different societies.

Under this condition, in January 1954 the WPK made a decision on the problem of organizing cooperative societies, which laid down the principle of management and the forms of cooperative societies.

Moreover, in March that year, the government made a decision about strengthening and developing agricultural cooperative societies. This decision taught peasants measures to strengthen societies in an organized way, including registration of societies with the state, training of society managers, correctly maintaining management order and establishing a bookkeeping system, while stressing material support to cooperative societies.

In 1954 alone, the state provided peasants with 7,000 *chongbo* (one *chongbo* is approximately one hectare) of land, investments amounting to 80 million won, food, grains, chemical fertilizers and farming implements and sent agricultural technicians.

As a result, cooperative societies greatly increased. In July 1953--March 1954, they rose from 174 to 1,091, accounting for 2 percent of the total rural households and 1.7 percent of the total arable land. They included 502 second-form societies (46 percent) and 589 third-form societies (54 percent). On an average, a society consisted of 18 rural households and 29 *chongbo* of land.

Superiority of cooperative societies was also fully displayed. As of 1954, compared with privately owned farms, per-*chongbo* grain output on cooperativized farms increased 10--30 percent and their total income 2--7 times.

On the other hand, several shortcomings were noted. Firstly, some peasants were too forward in organizing societies while other took a negative attitude toward cooperativization. The latter were a more serious problem. They claimed that since they had set up two or three societies in each county, there was no need to increase the number. They repressed peasants' enthusiasm for cooperativization and refused to register societies with the state even though they had established societies several months before. Some urged farmers to change their already established third-form societies into second-form ones and other tried to limit the number of households involved in cooperative societies to 20--30.

Second, some peasants did not live up to the principle of mutual benefits. They hesitated to offer their property for common use by cooperative societies and others unfairly valued the property offered and paid money out of proportion to the property.

Third, shortcomings were found in management. They were violations of the principle of democratic management, planless labor organization, uniform distribution of crops regardless of labor offered and labor days, incomplete management of common property and arbitrary management of common reserve funds. Some societies spent a lot of funds on farming machines and facilities without well thought-out economic plans.

Many of these shortcomings were removed under state guidance but there were some still to be rectified.

(2) PROPAGATION STAGE

On the basis of the successes achieved in the experimental stage, the policy of developing cooperativization into a mass movement, was decided at a plenary meeting of the Party Central Committee held in November 1954.

After that, more peasants began to join in cooperative societies. At the end of December 1954, cooperative societies increased to 10,098 from about 1,000 in May that year. The percentage of cooperativized rural households also rose from 2 percent to 31.8 percent. They continued to increase in 1955. This development was largely related to the fact that a large number of middle farmers joined in cooperative societies.

In keeping with the development of propagation, some problems asserted themselves, too. Leftist tendencies were found in cooperative societies. Only with administrative methods, some society members tried to catch up with and outstrip other societies which were accelerating cooperativization. Some forced peasants to join in cooperative societies without considering their political readiness. Large-scale societies were organized at random and many third-form societies were formed even though they did not suit the actual realities. Some peasants organized societies only with peasants who had a certain economic base and others kept private vegetable gardens in excess of the limits of vegetable fields allowed to be owned privately. Even rebellious elements became leaders of societies, taking advantage of mass movements.

To liquidate these shortcomings and to accelerate cooperativization, the party adopted a decision on countermeasures to strengthen agricultural cooperative societies in February 1955. This decision provided cooperative societies with the methods of developing cooperativization. Together with this, party and government official went down in 1955 to rural areas to give practical guidance to cooperative societies, on two occasions, in June and November.

The state's material and economic support was further strengthened, too. The government increased investments in agriculture and supplied more chemical fertilizers, farming implements, construction materials, food, cereals and funds. It reduced the rate of tax in kind, that of repayment of cereals and funds provided and sent large manpower to farms. In 1955 alone, it invested in agriculture 1 billion won, lent 56,000 tons of food, 30,000 tons of seeds, and supplied chemical fertilizers amounting to 66,000 tons, 22,000 pigs, about 30,000 sheep and 6,800 heads of cattle and horses. State-owned tractors cultivated 228,000 *chongbo* of land.

Thanks to these proper measures and guidance, cooperativization rapidly developed. At the end of 1956, cooperative societies numbered 15,825, accounting for 80.9 percent of the total rural households.

Development of Agricultural Cooperative Societies

	Member Households (%)	Cooperativized Farmlands (%)
1953	1.2	0.6
1954	31.8	30.9
1955	49.0	48.6
1956	80.9	77.9
1957	95.6	93.7
Aug. 1958	100.0	100.0

Source: Kim Han Ju, "Victorious Realization of Marxist-Leninist Agricultural Programs in Our Country", WPK Press, Pyongyang

Per-Household Distribution under Cooperation With 100 for 1955

	1956	1957	1958
Grains	129	139	146
Potatoes	185	225	260
Income	170	244	364

Source: Kim Han Ju, "Victory in Agricultural Cooperativization in the DPRK", WPK Press, Pyongyang

(3) COMPLETION STAGE

At the 3rd WPK Congress held in April 1956, the policy of completing agricultural cooperativization during the first 5-Year Plan (1957--1960) was proposed. The cooperativization movement entered its last stage.

In the completion stage, stress was placed on guidance to peasants with low political consciousness. Peasants who still did not join in societies in the propagation stage were rich farmers, peasants near cities who had side-businesses and those who lived in newly liberated areas after the Korean War.

First of all, the government made efforts to lead rich farmers to join in societies in a peaceful way, not through confiscation. In short, it allowed them to fully choose the forms of cooperative societies, which they could organize, strengthening education with practical examples, while placing restraint on their exploitative nature.

Among peasants who ran side-businesses near cities, cooperativization was carried out together with the struggle for socialist transformation of private commerce. For peasants in mountainous areas, small-scale integrated agricultural service stations were organized in different areas each with dispersed households, and cooperative livestock farms were built. For newly liberated peasants, considering their low political consciousness and their strong selfishness, political and ideological education was strengthened. Among them, societies were organized entirely according to the realities. In this way, cooperativization of agriculture was completed in August 1958.

Following the completion of cooperativization, agricultural production reached 3.7 million tons which was more than two times the record in colonial days. On a scale of 100 for 1953, tobacco production increased to 930, meat 328, cocoons 368 and fruits 336 in 1958.

Together with this, peasants' living standard was also raised. Compared with 1955, per-house distribution of grain increased 46 percent, potatoes 160 percent and income 264 percent in 1958. As a result, the living standard of poor peasants who accounted for about 40 percent of the total rural households before cooperativization, was raised to that of middle farmers or to a level higher than that of middle farmers.

Many social and cultural facilities were also built in rural areas and this brought about a major change in the countryside.

Later, cooperative societies thus established were merged into larger units based on the administrative unit of *ri* as the task of cultural technological transformation was posed. The merger of societies started in October 1958 and was completed in one or two months. The number of cooperative societies were reduced to 3,843 from 13,309, while the average number of member households increased to 300 from 80, together with the average arable land showing 80 increase from 130 *chongbo* to 500 *chongbo*. Agricultural cooperative societies played the role not only of economic organizations but also of cultural and educational organizations. Thus, they came to play a more important role.

(To be continued)

A scene of thrashing at a cooperative farm

Report by Katamura Eiju

Juche-Based Medical Science

A National Medical Scientific Forum was held in Pyongyang on Feb. 22 and 23, with the approach of the 70th birthday of President Kim Il Sung.

Read at the forum were the paper "President Kim Il Sung Is the Great Leader Who Wisely Leads the Juche-Based Medical Science to Brilliant Efflorescence and Development" and a number of other papers showing successes registered in the researches for developing all domains of medical science.

Introduced here is a paper by Katamura Eiju, a Japanese medical scientist, on the present condition of medical science of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Thorough Preventive Medicine

There are hospitals and medical offices of various levels which have been organized systematically and set up by the State since 1948 in Korea. There are no private medical practitioners.

Residents are registered with basic medical institutions (*Dong*-synthetic medical offices in cities; *Ri*-people's hospitals in farming villages or medical institutes with many sections in rural-areas) which are set up in all basic administrative districts in communities or places of employment. (*Dong* means wards and *Ri* means towns)

The registered residents are given health service as follows:

1. In case of illness, they receive medical treatment for the incipient stage or emergency medical treatment. In case of mere serious illness, patients are sent to designated higher hospitals;

2. They are regularly given a synthetic check-up by specialists. (As they are examined by various specialists, this is called an integrated medical check-up.);

3. They are given preventive health-sanitation education.

Doctors of medical offices and *Ri*-people's hospitals perform the above-mentioned duties. This is a system by which all doctors are in charge of particular residential areas. In other words, doctors visit patients periodically in the DPRK.

The registration system of residents with medical institutions such is in force in various countries of Europe including Italy, England (NHS) and so on. But this system is limited to primary care. Korea's system is superior to this system: "health-care-books" are kept by respective basic medical institutions for all residents. Their major task is health-sanitation education for prevention of disease and synthetic medical check-up.

And also, residents are doubly registered with basic medical institutions in their places of residence or their places of work. So, it is convenient for them to choose whichever they like in receiving health-sanitation education or primary care.

Treatment by Oriental Medicine

In Korea, a book, "Tongwi-Pogam (thesaurus of Oriental medicine)" systematizing superior traditional medicine, which was compiled about 1,500 years ago. It is one of the classics of Oriental medicine today.

According to that tradition, traditional medicine is called "Tongwi (Eastern medicine)" in Korea.

Each medical college has a department of Oriental medicine, together with a medical department based on Western medicine.

The oriental medicine department of Pyongyang Medical College has four to six classes each year. Students of the department receive basic medical education in the third to fifth years just as other medical students. They are taught anatomy, physiology, pathology and so on for three years.

The four-year students make a special study of oriental medicine and learn acupuncture; moxa treatment; sucking; massage and so on. They also learn how to compound Tongyak (Eastern medicines).

Extermination of Contagious Diseases

Though doctors teach people how to train their bodies, take meals and form better customs, from the standpoint of preventive medicine, it is necessary to conduct sanitation education among people for improved sanitation and prevention of diseases. For instance, it is necessary to form groups of medical specialists who take the lead in movements to make towns free from diseases or to improve living environment, social and working conditions to eliminate the causes of diseases.

For this purpose, there is a hygienics faculty in a medical college. A medical or oriental medicine faculty has one course of study. But a hygienics department has four courses; labor hygiene, public hygiene, children's hygiene and food hygiene.

The education period is seven years just as that of medical colleges and oriental medicine faculties.

Thanks to the activities of specialists in the prevention of epidemics, there no outbreak now of any epidemics. As of 1980, in the preceding 15 years, no outbreak of whooping cough among children, the measles, malaria, typhus or distoma was reported. Tuberculosis has been eliminated since 1967.

The movement to combat influenza is the most important task today in Korea.

Doctors' Ranking System

When a student graduates from a medical college, he has to pass a state examination to become a doctor in a medical college, an oriental medical college, a hygienics faculty or a mouth faculty.

The rate of successful applicants is 100 percent all over the country.

This is because education is conducted in small groups of students and because if a student is not expected to pass a state examination to become a doctor, he is advised in the first stage to choose another course.

If a man becomes a doctor after graduation from a college, he obtains a doctor's license, sixth class. He works at a hospital or a medical office and generally receives a salary of 100 *won*. (One *won* is approximately $ 0.7). An average wages of ordinary workers is 90 *won*. In comparison with workers of the same age in their 20s, his is about 50 percent higher.

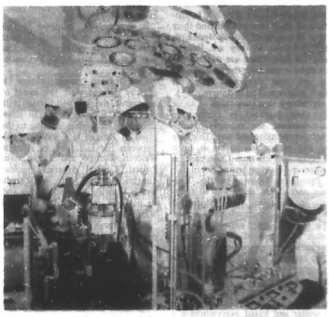
Pyongyang Maternity Hospital in Pyongyang is the highest-level women's hospital.

Chong Kyong Ok works in the fourth ward for newborn infants of that hospital. She got this position after stiff competition. She is one of the returnees from Japan and a graduate of Pyongyang Medical College. Though she is the sixth class doctor, her salary is 150 *won* which is 5 *won* higher than the salaries her classmates get. Because the marks she got in the graduation examination and also in the employment examination were high. There is no bonus in the pay system, but a system of allowances according to doctors' performance.

Three years after graduation, a doctor takes an examination for the fifth class doctor's license. After that, he take an examination to obtain a higher class qualification at an interval of two years. Doing so is a social obligation to him. If he continues to study, he will take and pass the examination.

If he gets extremely poor marks, he will not be allowed to stay in his class, but will be lowered to a lower class.

A clinic doctor taking care of residents in her area



A view of a heart operation at Pyongyang Medical College Hospital

New Type Electric Locomotive Produced at Kim Jong Tae Elect. Locomotive Factory

A modern electric locomotive of a new type was produced at the Kim Jong Tae Electric Locomotive Factory in Pyongyang.
This electric locomotive has a great traction capacity and high speeds.
The drivers' room is fitted out conveniently for the work of the crewmen, controls are rationally arranged and the output can be used effectively.

"Team Spirit 82" Nuclear Attack Scenario

The on-going U.S.-south Korea joint military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit 82", now in the phase of the tactical field training, is a rehearsal of a nuclear scenario, aimed at Pyongyang.

The "Team Spirit 82" exercise which started on Feb. 13 is the largest both in size and scale ever held in the so-called "free world," involving a total of 162,200 servicemen –100,000 south Koreans and 62,200 Americans– and over 300 warplanes. (Previously the U.S. number was 57,500.) For the exercise, 32,400 troops and 100 combat planes are deployed from outside south Korea.

The current "Team Spirit 82" exercises are different from the previous six "Team Spirit" exercises and other games in many ways.

At maximum three divisions generally take part in exercises staged by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO). In south Korea, six-division ground forces are employed in the annual combat exercise, three divisions each from south Korea and the United States.

Moreover, the main difference between the on-going "Team Spirit" and previous exercises is that the primary emphasis is placed on a first strike on the DPRK and theather nuclear warfare as in NATO exercises.

Exercise Aimed for Theater Nuclear

The Americans say that "Team Spirit 82" is a "defensive" and "routine" war game. But in view of equipment mobilized in the war game and contents of exercises, that is not the case.

The U.S. aircraft involved included F-15s, F-4Gs, F-4Es and A-7A Corsair II, A-4C Skyhawk and so on. All of them are capable of carrying nuclear-warheads deep into the DPRK and many parts of Siberia. The US 4th missile command in south Korea has Pershing, Lance,other missiles equipped with nuclear warheads.

The U.S. Air Force deployed 100 aircraft including 24 F-15s, 12 F-4Gs, and 4 HH-53s and 3EC-130s and others. The U.S. Navy and Marine aircraft numbered 200–90 Marine Air Wing aircraft on land and remaining 110 on ships.

The 90 aircraft assigned to the U.S. Marine Air Wing came from Okinawa. They include 20 F4s, 16 A4-s, 12 Ch-46Es and 12 CH-53s and others.

The number of the aircraft is too big and there is no need to arm nuclear warheads if the exercise is "defensive", as Pyongyang has no nuclear weapons. They are superior in performance to those in the DPRK.

On March 28, a total of 8,000 troops of the U.S. Third Marine Division based in Okinawa and 13,000 U.S. Navymen along with 16,000 south Korean Navymen and Leathernecks conducted a massive amphibious landing operation codenamed "Valiant Blitz" on the southeastern coast of south Korea.

Thirty U.S. Naval and Marine ships including submarines and 200 aircraft were deployed for the landing operation, an obvious move for launching thrust into the DPRK coast.

During the assault, the troops also received "simulated" naval gunfire support and close air support prior to and during the assault. Naval bombardment is aimed at shelling the DPRK coastal industrial belt extending from Wonsan and Hwanghae to Chongjin.

The topography of the exercise area resembles that of the East Coast of the DPRK.

One of the features of the "Team Spirit 82" is the involvement of the United States, south Korea, Japan and the Philippines.

The participating aircraft and troops were from the continental United States, Hawaii, Kadena of Japan, and the Subic Bay of the Philippines.

Another feature is that for the first time the U.S. and south Korean navies conducted an exercise for a blockade of the Straits of Tsushima. Involved were ships from Sasebo of Japan and the Subic Bay of the Philippines.

Even senior American officers admit that the on-going "Team Spirit 82" is not defensive and different from the previous ones.

Maj. Gen. Alexander M. Weyand, commander of the U.S. 25th Infantry Division implied that the purpose of "Team Spirit" exercise is to test the capability to attack the DPRK—evaluation of how rapidly U.S. soldiers can be deployed to south Korea from other Pacific areas in emergency.

Rear Adm. Richard M. Dondeavy, commander of the Subic naval station said that the U.S. naval and marine forces there were maintaining combat capabilities not only for such exercises but for any contingency in Korea.

Rear Adm. George B. Schick Jr., commander of the U.S. amphibious group I said that more diversified warships, aircraft and military equipment will be deployed for this year's annual exercise adding importance to the maneuver.

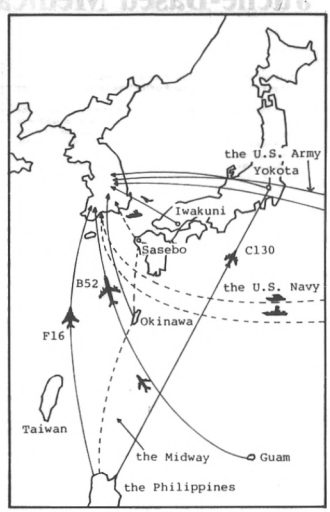
Maj. Gen. Weyand said that his division will use different tactics and strategy from last year's exercise.

The Military Airlift Command (MAC) is providing tactical and strategic transportation for the exercise. During the whole period of "Team Spirit 82" it is expected that planes of the MAC will fly approximately 300 missions airlifting more than 14,000 troops and various equipment for the exercises, compared to that of the Korean and Vietnam War.

Soldiers of the 1st Battalion of the 25th U.S. Infantry Division from Hawaii conduct tactical training exercise near Chunchon, Kangwon Province. (US Army Photo)

A convoy of military jeeps carrying combat-ready American troops proceeds to certain destinations. (Korea Herald Photo)

The helicopter carrier Tripoli leaves the U.S. naval base at Subic Bay, the Philippines. (Yonhap Photo)



SCENARIO OF U.S. MILITARY MOVES FOR KOREA CONTINGENCY

Note: Dotted lines show naval routes. Black lines indicate aerial routes.

The war policy conduct of President Reagan and Gen. Chon Du Hwan is partly due to their own perception of the world and partly due to their socio-political and economic woes.

Both Reagan and Chon are diehard anti-communists and blind advocates of force, although the former is the boss and the latter his man. For them, might is right, a totally outdated belief.

They view any trouble or difficulty as the work of communists, even when it is obviously a byproduct of their own mistake and their own ill-conceived policy decisions. Self-righteous as they are, Reagan and his man Chon are determined to fight it out with the communists at any cost, otherwise they feel their future will be in danger.

It follows that they think all to be fair and justified in combatting communism, for example, deception, suppression and war. Thinking so and pretending to be so, both Reagan and his man Chon rose to power in Washington and Seoul.

Prisoners of power politics, Reagan and Chon, regardless of fighting communism, are concerned with keeping themselves in power. To the end, they are ready to exploit any form of dirty methods, including frameups and terrorism. The interests of the nation and the people are meaningless for their policy thinking.

For the moment, both Reagan and Gen. Chon are extremely unpopular and hated everywhere not only among their own populations but also in the world community of nations. Both are viewed with abhorence as trouble-makers, killers of human rights and democracy and dangerous men hell-bent on plunging the world into nuclear holocaust.

According to a Time magazine poll published on Mar. 27, most Americans don't want Reagan to seek a second term. Releasing the poll findings, the magazine said, "Public confidence in his handling of the economy is draining away because of worries about recession and unemployment."

It also noted, "Support for his foreign policy is diminishing amid growing fears about a nuclear war and U.S. intentions in Central America."

The Reagan administration is sharply divided over the issues of economic, defense and foreign policies, with Reagan failing to show necessary leadership. Adding to the crisis of Reagan is a widening gulf between the U.S. and its allies in Western Europe and Japan over Poland, Central America, nuclear disarmament and trade, while trade war is brewing between Japan and its partners, including the U.S. and Western European countries.

With defense outlays receiving top priority, drastic cutoffs in expenditures for welfare and medicares programs are adversely affecting the American citizens with unemployment reaching 9 percent. It has become apparent that the so-called Reaganomics is backfiring, and

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"Team Spirit 82"

(From Page 4)

many experts predict its disastrous failure.

Against this backdrop, a scenario is taking shape of generating tensions in a place remote from both the U.S. and Europe but near the Russian borders where an appropriate scapegoat is found. Central Europe and Central Latin America do not fit with the scenario. Korea is there. With sharpening tensions in Korea, it is also possible to pressure Tokyo to comply with American strategic requirements--increasing defense spending and boosting security aid to Seoul.

South Korea is already in a permanent vicious circle of crisis, progressively nearing the explosion point, which has thus far been kept away with naked force. With Gen. Pak Jung Hi killed in a gunplay among his associates over dealing with the crisis, Gen. Chon, a new strongman, is far from safe in power.

Unable to bottom out the recession, Seoul is planning to keep out of the coming default by introducing massive infusions of foreign capital to pay the old loans, more harshly cracking down on the democratic forces and increasing military outlays.

Aware of the public perception of his illegitimacy, Gen. Chon orchestrated the extremely unusual celebrations of the first year of his office in power.

The fragility of his hold on power is demonstrated well.

– the looming prospect of a Christian opposition

– the long-smouldering worker activism

– the still continuing divisions of the inner circles of power

– the failure to release political prisoners including Mr. Kim Dae Jung

– the March 18 fire in the American Cultural Center in Pusan, following the distribution of anti-American leaflets. Public hatred for Gen. Chon is clear in wording of leaflets scattered in Seoul and Pusan and many other places of south Korea: "dismember Chon Du Hwan, the murderer of Kwangju citizens!" "beat to death murderer Chon Du Hwan!" and "kick to death murderer Chon!" These words are quite rare in reference to any ruler.

Fanning north-south confrontation and provoking conflicts along the DMZ, Gen. Chon expects to divert elsewhere public grievances and remain in power as a client of the U.S.

Weinberger's Tokyo-Seoul Trip Compared to Dulles Visit 32 Years Ago

Following are excerpts from an article entitled "Dangerous Trip" that appeared in the WPK's official organ Rodong Sinmun March 23. It was reprinted by the Korean Central News Agency (KCNA).

It is very ill-boding that Weinberger, the U.S. war policy maker and executor, is going to visit south Korea and Japan to discuss the military problem.

Weinberger is going to fly into south Korea at a time when huge armed forces are massed in the area near the Military Demarcation Line and the "Team Spirit 82" war exercises are going over to the stage of full scale "attack" from the stage of strategic movement and deployment. It is obvious that he would inspect and direct the war exercises against our Republic on the spot where gun and rifle firing is going on.

Weinberger's trip reminds us of the fact that warmonger Dulles visited south Korea on the eve of provocation of the aggressive war in Korea in the past and endorsed the plan for war provocation.

This is one more patent proof that the U.S. imperialists are recklessly trying to keep hold on south Korea and carry into effect their aggressive strategy against our Republic with it as a base.

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger's scheduled "security consultative meeting" with the puppets is aimed to further step up the arms buildup for carrying out the U.S. strategy of Korean aggression and the "joint military committee meeting" will work out and issue an operational plan for its execution.

The U.S. Defense Secretary's visit to south Korea is also connected with the U.S. imperialists' scheme to supply the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique with more destructive weapons, incite war fever and use this clique as the shock force in war against fellow countrymen.

The south Korean military fascists' plan to have a bargain of aggression and treachery with their master in Seoul is a vicious challenge to the desire of the entire fellow countrymen for peaceful reunification and a new act of treachery.

The problem Weinberger is going to discuss at the "Japan-U.S. security consultative meeting" in Tokyo is also one entirely for the purpose of war.

As facts clearly show, the U.S. Defense Secretary's tour will heighten the tension on the Korean Peninsula, endanger peace and increase the danger of new war there.

The U.S. imperialists must discontinue at once the war preparations against the Korean people, withdraw their troops and all the destructive weapons without delay from south Korea and take hands off Korea for good. The south Korean military junta led by Chon Du Hwan must stop the disgraceful acts betraying the nation and step down from power at once.

Anti-American Sentiments

Norman Thorpe, the Asian Wall Street Journal's Seoul correspondent, reported from Seoul that the U.S. lost much of its credibility with dissidents as a force for democratization and protection of human rights. Follows his article printed in the March 23 (Tuesday) issue of the Asian Wall Street Journal:

The arson attack on the American Cultural Center in Pusan Thursday was the most violent anti-American act in south Korea in decades.

That much is clear. But who is responsible for the fire and their exact motives aren't. The three-story cultural center, operated by the State Department's International Communication Agency, housed a cultural library, a commercial library and offices.

In the incident, which occurred about 2:00 Thursday afternoon, two people splashed a flammable liquid inside the building entrance and ignited it. An unknown number of people escaped the fire, some from upper-story windows with the aid of ladders. One Dong-A University student, who had been reading in the center's first floor library, was killed in the blaze. Three other Dong-A students were injured critically. The entire first floor of the center was gutted, as was part of the second floor.

Virulent anti-American leaflets, which were scattered outside the building at the time of the attack, accused the U.S. of subjugating Korea economically, perpetuating Korea's division into north and south and supporting an unpopular military regime. They demanded that the U.S. pull out of Korea and called on Pusan citizens to rise up in the anti-American struggle.

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The leaflets stated that their writers had burned the cultural center as a first act, implying they intend subsequent anti-American actions.

The culprits all escaped. Police say at least three and possibly seven or more people were involved and leaflets were discovered at several locations after the attack. Reports differ as to whether the people who poured the flammable liquid inside the center were men or women.

The attack follows a fire set at the American Cultural Center in Kwangju City in December 1980. Police said they believe one of the Pusan arsonists was a Kwangju man wanted by police in connection with the earlier attack. The announcement revealed for the first time that the Kwangju arsonists haven't been captured. It also disclosed that police believe the Kwangju arsonists included "impure elements," a euphemism for anti-government forces whom the government regards as Communist sympathizers. The Kwangju fire was small and no one was injured.

The Pusan leaflets contained slogans similar to those in flyers distributed by student demonstrators late last year. Although they were mostly anti-American, the Pusan slogans also derided economic dependence on Japan and opposed Seoul's sponsorship of the 1988 Olympics. A phrase in one leaflet particularly puzzles analysts. It claims that South Korea has made military preparations for attacking North Korea. Such claims usually are made only by Pyongyang and normally aren't heard from anti-government dissidents in the south.

Anti-American feeling has increased in South Korea since the *Kwangju insurrection in May 1980*, in which several hundred people were killed. During the incident, Korean government radio announced that the U.S. was supporting government forces suppressing the uprising. A few weeks later, Korean newspapers gave the impression the U.S. was pushing Gen. Chun Doo Hwan into the presidency. As a result, the U.S. lost much of its credibility with dissidents as a force for democratization and protection of human rights.

In a speech last October, U.S. Ambassador Richard Walker tried to combat this by cautiously advocating increased freedoms in south Korea. But south Korea's government-controlled press omitted these remarks from accounts of the speech. The speech made the government unhappy, but aside from the government and a handful of intellectuals, nobody learned what Mr. Walker had said.

In last February, Mr. Walker drew strong criticism from dissidents here after he gave a newspaper interview in the U.S. U.S. newspapers and Pacific Stars and Stripes (a paper distributed mainly to the U.S. military in Asia) reported him calling Korea's anti-government dissidents "spoiled brats." He also was reported to have said the President Chun Doo Hwan had "come a long way" in eliminating repression in Korea.

Mr. Walker says he was misquoted in the articles and he has written letters to some critics explaining that. Copies of the articles make it clear that in some cases reporters quoted Mr. Walker's remarks from earlier articles too glibly.

Nonetheless, Mr. Walker's explanations haven't reached many people here, and haven't been completely accepted by some they have reached. Although the remarks apparently weren't mentioned in the Pusan leaflets, they have continued to be controversial elsewhere.

"Even our own government hasn't described us in such terms (as spoiled brats)," says Kim Young-sam, former leader of the opposition New Democratic Party, now banned by Mr. Chun's government.

"I'm afraid that anti-American sentiment will grow – and things like the ambassador's remarks won't help," he told several Western reporters in early March. He wasn't aware of any explanation by Mr. Walker, he said. "The ambassador will have to issue a very serious and arduous explanation to convince *the Korean people*," *he said.*

To clarify his position, Mr. Walker invited about 15 human-rights advocates to his residence for breakfast. Several didn't attend, however, and sources say they were pressured by colleagues to boycott the meeting because of what Mr. Walker was reported to have said.

On March 10, during a Labor Day church service, family members of political prisoners distributed a leaflet demanding the ambassador leave Korea because of his remarks. "We can't contain our wrath. . . . No explanation can obliterate his foolish words . . . . Ambassador Walker must publicly apologize and then return to his country," it said in part.

There are unconfirmed reports of other leaflets critical of Mr. Walker circulating on university campuses.

Wickham's Groundless Statement

Some Americans in testifying congressional committees, have been talking loudly about the "threat by communists" in the Pacific region.

On March 16, the U.S. Forces south Korea commander said north Korea has built "the world largest commando force," which is poised to "infiltrate south Korea" and create a "second front", adding that these commandos are trained regularly on full-scale mockups of south Korea-U.S. facilities.

Testifying before the House Armed Services Committee, Gen. John A. Wickham, Jr. also said that north Korean troops could infiltrate the south through more than a dozen tunnels dug under the DMZ.

He also indicated that Pyongyang's military forces continued to outnumber those of Seoul by about 2-to-1 or more in many significant areas.

He continued: North Korea's overriding national objective has been a Korea unified "under its control."

Judging from historical experiences, the Americans made groundless or exaggerated statements whenever they needed some excuses to justify their actions.

The Reagan administration is now working out a legal mechanism to enable it to grant $211.9 million in military loans and transfer military equipment worth $2,000 million to south Korea.

Apparently Wickham's statement should be interpreted in this context. But that is not all.

From the standpoint of military fact sheets, it is impossible to say that the DPRK has superior military power than south Korea for various reasons.

Let us cite the defense spending of each side, for example.

Last year, the Chon Du Hwan junta devoted 37 percent of its budget to military buildup, whereas only 14.7 percent went to defense spending in Pyongyang's total spending.

The military aid the United States gave to south Korea till 1976 after World War II, exceeded $37,000 million.

Furthermore, some 40,000 U.S. servicemen are stationed in south Korea and it is estimated that some 1,000 nuclear warheads are deployed there.

Pyongyang has no foreign military forces, nor does it receive any military aid.

What he calls "tunnels dug under the DMZ" is nothing but the work by the south Koreans themselves. On the northern side there is no such things as tunnels except ones to dig coals. In modern warfare, tunnels are not effective, either.

Wickam alleged that Pyongyang intends to reunify Korea under its control, by communizing the south.

Pyongyang has never stated that it is planning to reunify Korea under its control. It has long since asserted that it has no intention of expanding socialist system on south Korea.

The main thing in the 1980 proposal to reunify Korea by establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is that the north and the south should recognize and tolerate the two different political, economic and social systems existing in north and south Korea.

Adm. Robert. Long, commander in chief of the Pacific Command, and Lt. Gen. Charles Donnely, commander of the U.S. forces in Japan, also testified before the Houe Armed Services Committee and talked about the "threats by communists" in the Pacific region and urged the Japanese to increase defense spending.

Wickham's statement has been made to justify a continued U.S. presence on the Korean Peninsula, pressure Tokyo to increase defense spending and after all to push ahead with Reagan's military strategy in the Far East, including the Korean Peninsula.

S. Korean Monthly "Sin Tong-A"

Arirang Life at Colliery (3)

(Continued from the previous issue)

Bathroom

"After quitting the Korean Coal Mining Corporation three years ago, I came here."

Mr. Mun began to speak again.

"I heard two or three years ago that your father committed a blunder in business and left here. When a coal mine begins to go down, it is difficult to recover again. When I saw you before, I thought as if I saw your father of 20 years ago. You look like your father so much."

Mr. Mun stood up, throwing a cigarette buttend.

"Let's finish our work quickly."

It was over 4:00 o'clock p.m., when I went out of the pit. It was now snowing; the sky had been overcast gloomy in the morning.

I gave back the safety lamp at the battery charging room and went to a bathroom with Mr. Mun. The bathroom was full of pit-prop workers, whose work will always finish a little bit earlier than face workers'.

I put off my workdress stained with coal dust and entered the bathroom filled with steam and I could hardly recognize the faces of others. As there was no well in the coal-mining district, so water was pumped up and heated. The hot water was dark-red because it contained iron. Bluish yellow sulfur powder was seen to floate on the water, which was added to prevent a skin disease.

I came out from the bathroom and changed my clothes. Then I stood in front of a looking glass, where I found that I had darkish rings around my eyes. I remembered a story I had heard when I was working as a pump operator.

"New recruits have dark rings around their eyes even after taking a bath."

When I moistened my towel in my saliva and was wiping off the rings from around my eyes. Some one tapped me on the shoulder. A man with a coal-black face showed his white teeth in a grin. His eyes shone strangely.

"You finished your work early, eh?" He was Chol Su.

"The work of a pit-prop worker is easy. Try to mine coal. You will look just like me." His white teeth shone again.

"Please dry your hair and wait for me. I will come out from the bathroom quickly. Let's have a drink at a bar behind the office."

Other coal-black faced men came into the bathroom, jostling together. The snow, falling on their workdresses stained with coal dust, looked extremely white.

Dissatisfaction

"Son of a bitch! He is surely a thief." A bushy-bearded man said.

"What happened? Was the amount of your coal cut down again?"

"That's right. Cut down by 5.5 tons. That hateful fellow (an old man in charge of examining quantities of mined coal), what a beast! Though he may be bribed by the company..... Even if I loaded a wagon fully with coal, he says my loadage is small or there is much sand and stone."

The bushy-bearded man put off his workdress nervously and threw them into his clothes violently.

"I can't believe even in the trade union. Has it ever made a protest to the company directly? They are also bribed by the company and are playing in the hands of the company. You can see this from this year's wage hike negotiations. The branch office leader of our trade union says that he demanded a 45 percent wage hike at the end of last year. But he makes compromise with the company on a 15 percent wage hike."

"Is that so? That's no wonder."

"The wage hike agreed upon is 15 percent, down 30 percentage points from the original demand. No one knows what will become of the 15 percent wage-hike. I hope even the 15 percent wage hike will be kept. But the matter on wage is up to the company. The production norm will be raised, and the pay rate will be lowered."

"As they sit at the desk and get paid for that, they should have such ideas. If they don't, who would pay them?"

"Anyway, those who have to work at the risk of their lives. The prices are going up..... Oh!, we will miss our bus."

He hurriedly entered the bathroom, still grumbling something.

Chol Su came out from the bathroom, drying his hair.

"He is a noisy man."

After putting on his clothes, he went outside pushing my back. A mountain was so steep that it looked as if it were piercing through the night sky, which was dark in the snowstorm.

The snow on the ground was crushed by wheels and was mixed black coal dust.

I Become Face Worker

I went to work, determined to ask the overseer to post me as a face worker.

"You had better work as a face worker as you are young and strong."

Mr. Mun said so and I thought I should earn more money, now that I was a miner. Pak, the overseer, promptly accepted my proposal and posted me as a face worker in the same group as Chol Su. There were two facemen and 10 trammers. Chol Su knew coal mine levels well as he had worked as a mine car pusher. He told me to take charge of a mine car used on the mid-level.

My work was to load a mine car with timber, go down some 800 meters in an inclined shaft with a gradient of 40 degrees, and pushed the car 500 metres to the face. Levels stretched like cobwebs and it was hard to locate a right track for those who were not accustomed to the work.

And logs should be carried to the face. We shouldered a bundle of three logs each and went up to the coal face. Logs were cut into 6 foot lengths.

When I threw light on the track, I found weakened pillars unable to endure pressure here and there. A walkway beside the slope for making coal slide down, was so narrow that even a rabbit could not have run through there.

Throwing a sidelong glance at them, I carried logs on my shoulders, which were heavier than a straw bag for rice. I thought I would be able to climb the walkway.

"This is heavy, isn't it? At first, everyone thinks so. If you can't go up, leave one log and carry two at a time."

Chol Su told me to do so. However, my pride didn't allow me to carry less logs than others. Also I felt guilty.

Chol Su led me. He climbed a ladder with a gradient of over 70 degrees.

"Come up. Grip the ladder hard. If you don't, you will fall."

I climbed the ladder as Chol Su did. The logs I carried pulled me back and I thought I would fall together with the logs. The rope bit into my shoulders. I have ever carried a coolie rack, but this was quite different from that.

I at last climbed up to the top of the ladder and followed Chol Su, crawling slowly. Air was thin. I felt stifled. I nearby fell down. Perspiration fell in drops on my arms.

I climbed about 20 metres, where there was a level walkway. A narrow gauge track was laid, where we couldn't but crawl on my hands and knees. I had pains in the knees and felt as if my knees had been broken into pieces. I went up further about 35 metres and the walkway was uphill. My confidence failed me. I was depressed. I was choked and that I was going to die. There was no place to take a rest. It was impossible to find a place in the narrow levels where logs could be learned against.

"Can't you come up? "

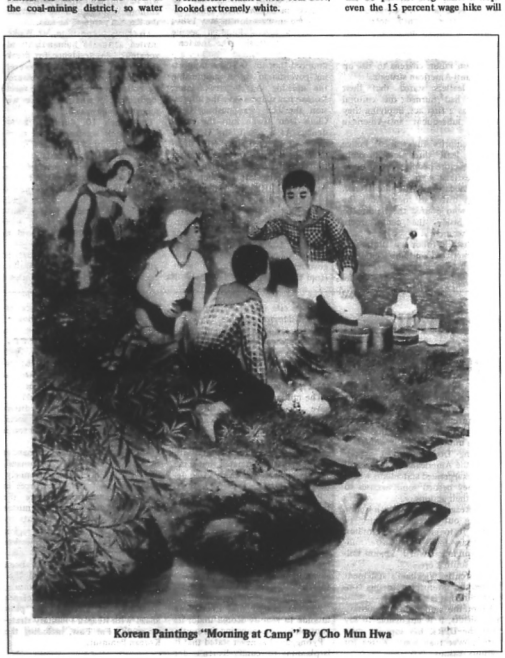
Chol Su asked me gaspingly.

"I will go up. Even if I die."

I crawled again. Water trickled down the ceilings and the walkway was muddy. I could do nothing. My knees and elbows were deep in mud.

A level walkway appeared again, which was dry, and I was smeared with coal dust. My wet workclothes absorbed coal dust and dangled heavily. The clothes were like a *sotgi* cake (rice cake made by steaming powdered rice covered with soy-bean powder). Air would gradually became thin. My hands and feet were benumbed.

(To be continued)



Korean Paintings "Morning at Camp" By Cho Mun Hwa

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Feb. 23

* Maurice Bishop, Prime Minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada, met a government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Hyong U, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

The prime minister stressed: It is the invariable, firm stand of the Grenada government and people to express full support to the Korean people's struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

The successes and experience gained by the heroic Korean people under the wise guidance of President Kim Il Sung are inspiring examples for the Grenada people, he noted, and stated: I am pleased with the further development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between the governments and peoples of Grenada and Korea.

Feb. 25

* Dominic Mintoff, Prime Minister of the Republic of Malta, met a delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by Chi Jae Ryong.

The prime minister said Malta invariably extended active support to the Korean people's struggle for independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

He expressed satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly relations between Malta and Korea.

* St. Lucia Prime Minister Michael Pilgrim met a government delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Hyong U, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Referring to the development of the friendly relations between St. Lucia and Korea, he said that St. Lucia sincerely hoped for peaceful reunification of Korea at an early date under the wise guidance of the DPRK President.

Mar. 1

* A Benin delegation for the study of the Juche idea headed by Houenou Anselme arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Feb. 22-Mar. 1

* The delegation of the International Affairs Department of the CC of the WPK headed by its vice-Director Kil Jae Gyong, Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the WPK, visited the Soviet Union.
* Seyni Kountche, Chairman of the Supreme Military Council and Head of State of the Republic of Niger met the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the DPRK headed by Kim Jae Bong, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

(Continued on page 7)

Rice of Ancient Korea (3)

Introduction of Short Rice Grains

(Continued from the previous issue)

Introduction of Short Rice Grains:

Short rice grains produced in the northernmost part of China were unearthed at the Chiaochuangku remains in Chiansu-sheng, of the Haichou period (11th century B.C. –771).

Korea's rice grains were all of the short type. Among them, the oldest rice grains were discovered at the Namgyong remains. Those unearthed at Honam-ri, Kyonggi Province, were together with unpatterned earthenware items. It may be presumed that unpatterned earthenware items discovered in Kyonggi Province were made in the 7th century B.C.

A large number of earthenware items and rice grains were unearthed in the southern part of Korea, which belonged to a period later than that of those unearthed in the northern area.

In Korea, rice cultivation was introduced earlier in the northern part than in the southern part. The period of the start of rice cultivation in Korea was estimated almost the same as in China, or 700 years earlier than in Japan.

These facts compels a need to reexamine the route of introduction of rice into Japan.

The view that rice cultivation was introduced into Japan from Central China or South China should be reexamined. Rice grains introduced into Korea from North China were then introduced into Japan after an interval of 700 years.

In consideration of samples so far unearthed, rice cultivation was introduced from the northern part to the southern part of Korea.

This indicates a great possibility that rice grains were introduced from North China, the area nearest to the northern area of Korea; or from Shantung Peninsula to the Pyongyang district (or areas of Kyonggi Province).

Another view on the introduction of rice cultivation from China to Korea:

Rice cultivation was introduced to other areas with a culture peculiar to agricultural activities. There was a culture in areas along the coast of Pohai, areas from Shantung Peninsula via Liaotung Peninsula to the Korean Peninsula, a culture different from the culture of the Han tribe of China.

This is the culture of "I" (the ancient Chinese word meaning Korea).

In history books of China various names on "I" were mentioned. They included *Tungi* (Shantung Peninsula), *Pei* (Puyo), *Kaoi* (Koguryo), *Liangi* (Lo Lang), *Chuni* (Sunsu). "I" means a tribe in the eastern areas, a tribe distinct from the Han tribe.

"I" left dolmens.

Dolmens in northeast Asia were tombs of village chiefs at the end of the primitive society, or at the beginning of 1000 B.C. They are found in areas along the coast of Pohai; in areas from Shantung Peninsula via Liaotung Peninsula to the southern part of the Korean Peninsula. These correspond to the areas where the "I" tribe dominated. ("Korean History" 1979, Pyongyang; "A History of Ancient Chinese Architecture", 1980, Beijing).

An ancient mythology left by "I" is an oviparous mythology.

Mr. Yuan Ko, a noted Chinese historian, studies a mythology of "King Hsu Yan" in "Interpretations of Ancient Mythology" (1977, Beijing). He says in this book that King Hsu Yan was born from an egg and that the oviparous mythology was one of the myths at the ancient Tungi tribe of China.

Oviparous mythologies were handed down continuously by the tribes of East China. Among the myths there is one which says that King Tong Myong of Puyo was also born of an egg.

The names of places related to oviparous mythologies were located in areas where the "I" tribe dominated.

In this way, the "I" tribe inhabited the areas along the coasts of Pohai and had a culture different from that of the Han tribe.

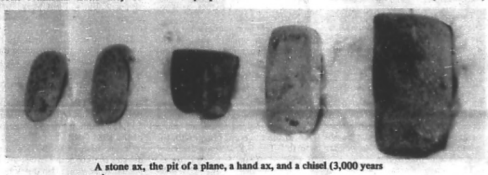
In 1000 years B.C. the "I" tribe inhabited the area expanding from the Liao Tung Peninsula to the Korean Peninsula. Later they became Korea's ancient tribes—the Maek and Ye, and little bit later the Han tribe, who built the ancient Korea. Other "I" people of the Shangtung Peninsula built "Chi" and was integrated into the Han tribe.

Rice cultivation, which was introduced to the "I" people in the Shangtu Peninsula via South and North China, "I" thought to have been let known to the Pyongyang district, another place inhabited by the "I" people.

This can be shown that "Kuangtzu", a collection of speeches of Premier Kuan Chung of Chi, published in the 7th century B.C., revealed that it traded with ancient Korea. This explains the background of rice grains unearthed in the Namgyong remains.

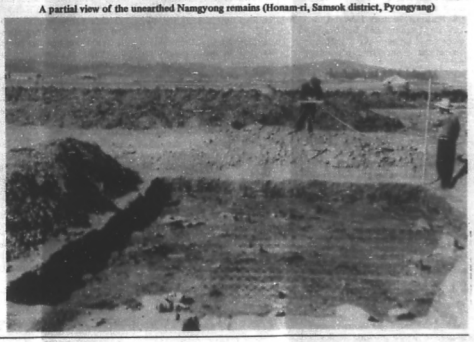
Rice cultivation started in Korea 3,000 years ago steadily spread to its southern part and then, around the 3rd century B.C., crossing the sea, reached Japan, bringing itself ironware culture. (Concluded)

Earthenware items with carved patterns



A stone ax, the pit of a plane, a hand ax, and a chisel (3,000 years ago)

A partial view of the unearthed Namgyong remains (Honam-ri, Samsok district, Pyongyang)



An unearthed earthenware item discovered at the Namgyong remains.

(Continued from page 6)

Mar. 2

* A government trade delegation of the People's Republic of China headed by Zheng Tuobin, Minister of Foreign Trade, arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
* A delegation of Young Activists of the Japan Socialist Party headed by Fukada Hajime, Member of the Central Executive Committee of the Japan Socialist Party and Director of its Youth and Children Department, arrived in Pyongyang by air.
* A delegation of the Korean Journalists Union headed by Pak Chan Gun left Pyongyang by air for a visit to China.
* Burundi President Jean-Baptiste Bagaza met the delegation of the WPK headed by Rim Chun Chu, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the WPK and Secretary of the CPC.

Pointing out that the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by President Kim Il Sung was a most fair and above-board one, the Burundi president said: Burundi will extend active support to the Korean people till the cause of Korean reunification has been realised.

Mar. 3

* Mohammad Zia-Ul-Haq, President of Pakistan, met the Foreign Ministry delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Jae Suk, vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Touching upon the friendly and cooperative relations between Pakistan and Korea, he said that he himself and the Pakistani people wished Korea greater prosperity under the wise leadership of President Kim Il Sung.

Feb. 26-Mar. 3

* A delegation of the WPK headed by Editor-in-Chief of Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Kim Gi Nam, Member of the Party Central Committee, visited Syria.

Mar. 4

* A protocol on the mutual delivery of commodities between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China for 1982 was signed in Pyongyang.
* Mohamed Hosni Mubara, President of the Arab Republic of Egypt, met the Korean government delegation headed by vice-Premier Kong Jin Tae.

The president said: We will invariably support efforts of the government of the DPRK for reunification of Korea.

We sincerely hope that Korea will be reunified at an early date in accordance with the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo put forward by His Excellency President Kim Il Sung.

He expressed satisfaction with the steady development and strengthening of the friendly and cooperative relations between Egypt and Korea in various fields.

Mar. 7

* A party and government delegation of the DPRK left Pyongyang by air for an official good-will visit to the Cooperative Republic of Guyana at the invitation of the Guyanese party and government. (KCNA)

Gen. Chon's Cosmetic Measures in 1st Quarter

The first three months of 1982 saw desperate efforts by the south Korean junta of Gen. Chon Du Hwan to camouflage its true nature as a fascistic regime: e.g., a misleading package of what it called "national unification proposal" and a series of cosmetic "flexible measures."

The first quarter was marked by persistent various types of military provocative acts against the DPRK, bringing the already tense situation to the brink of war.

"Unification Bid"

Gen. Chon's "unification bid" is designed to win an approval from Pyongyang of his junta which domestic opinion and the world public call "illegitimate." It is also intended to conceal his suppression of human rights and its nature as the Kwangju murderer, and to evade the responsibility for the delay in the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In this sense, the self-contradictory proposal, coming from the very local foe of the reunification, betrayed the grave crisis in which Gen. Chon is now, just one year after his seizure of power. His predecessor raised the issue in 1971, 10 years after he rose to power.

With the U.S. military presence in south Korea, any sort of peaceful reunification can have no chance of success.

Though the proposal emphasized the "principle of self-determination" it did not call for the withdrawal of 40,000 U.S. troops from there, that is, the basic obstacle of the national reintegration.

Another conflict is obvious when he said that national integration must not be pursued "exclusively or arbitrarily by any specific class or group" and that it must be accomplished through "democratic and peaceful procedures."

The south Korean people can not express their "free will" because various types of suppressive laws still remain intact including the National Security Law and the Law on Assembly and Demonstrations and because no discussion on national reintegration is permitted.

In a nutshell, if democratic personages advocate a national reintegration through an establishment of a democratic south Korea, they will be taken into a custody on the spot. Still in jail are such democratic dissident leaders as Mr. Kim Dae Jung and Mr. Mun Ik Hwan. Their charge was the advocacy of national reintegration through establishment of a loosely organized confederal system.

"Flexible Measures"

The so-called "flexible measures", including the lifting of the 36-year-long curfew and the easing of student dress code were taken. Yet democracy and freedom are light years away from south Korea. These cosmetic measures had the aim to improve its bloodstained image, to lessen growing domestic and international criticism and to make 1988 Olympics more attractive to foreign visitors.

The much-advertized "political stability" was also aimed at making it easier for Japan to grant to Seoul the controversial $6 billion security-related economic aid.

The celebrations of the first year of the "fifth republic" with fanfare were an act to demonstrate a facade of its stability.

War Moves

The fraudulence of these "unification bids" and "flexible measures" is well illustrated by the parallel arms buildup and war exercises which make the situation extremely explosive.

The resumption of hostilities can be considered imminent on the Korean Peninsula as it could immediately escalate into nuclear holocaust. Already two months old is the largest-scale U.S.-south Korea combined war game dubbed "Team Spirit '82."

The joint military maneuver, many experts believe, is a test of the long-standing plan to make a "preemptive attack against the DPRK." The current war game, the seventh in the series since 1976 is described as an offensive aiming at invading the territory of the DPRK. Indications are ample in concrete methods of exercise and the variety of forces involved clearly.

–A group of A-10 Thunderbolt II close-air support planes, assigned in Northeast Asia.

–The Pentagon requested the authority to quickly shift to the south Korean armed forces about $2 billion in ammunition and other war-reserve stocks "in the event of war with the north."

U.S. Defense Secretary Weinberger flew to south Korea on Mar. 28 under the pretext of reaffirming U.S. commitment to defend south Korea "in the event of war with the north." The U.S. Defense Secretary inspected "Team Spirit '82" on the spot and headed the U.S. delegation at the 14th annual U.S.-south Korea security consultative meeting in Seoul, giving persistent help to the Chon junta in the military field.

The explosiveness of the situation can be seen in the unusually outrageous flight pattern over the DPRK of high-flying photo-taking SR-71s. Their flights have increased in number since the opening of the "Team Spirit '82" on Feb. 14: 46 until the beginning of March from Jan. 8, over twice the comparable period of last year.

These war moves and the earlier-mentioned "flexible measures" are accompanied by a series of anti-DPRK, anti-communist acts, including the so-called "international hit squad incident."

It is enough to recall the Canadian police announced that the case has nothing to do with the north.

Economic Difficulty

A potential destabilizing factor – which the Chon junta is aware of – is a three-year-long economic recession. This factor is influencing the current behaviour of the south Korean rulers. The economic crisis is essentially structural. So, any stop-gap step will not work, for example, a reshuffle of economic ministers.

The three economic evils are runaway inflation, the worsening international balance of payments and growing foreign debts.

About $33 billion in foreign loans show a 10-fold increase over $3,549 million in 1972. Foreign debts, at the end of last year, reached $33,451 million, or 54.7 percent of the 1981 GNP.

Unless basic reforms are introduced, the economic woes are expected to be worse. No quick favorable turn is anticipated in the international market which sustains the once-thriving high growth economy. The fact that both the Americans and the south Korean client junta of Gen. Chon have no control over the things which was demonstrated by the March 18 fire in the American Cultural Center in Pusan, the second largest city of south Korea.

(Continued from page 1)

According to a Mar. 23 KCNA report, the south Korean troops fired several rounds of ammunition from an automatic weapon "at around 9 hours 5 minutes on March 23" in a place 650 meters northeast of the Military Demarcation Line (MDL) marker No. 0025."

"At around 9 hours" on the same day, KCNA said, the U.S. troops brought a machinegun and "M-16" automatic rifles into "its army post northwest of the Joint Security Area (JSA)."

The Pyongyang side attacked those acts of Washington and Seoul "a very ominous act" because they were conducted at a time when the U.S.-south Korea combined war game codenamed "Team Spirit '82" is "reaching its full-scale stage."

SR-71

Meanwhile, a Mar. 25 KCNA report pointed out that acts of espionage by a high-flying photo-taking U.S. spy plane SR-71 against the DPRK were committed twice on the same day.

In its stern denunciation, the KCNA said that a SR-71 flew into the sky above the Kangryong Peninsula, southwest of South Hwanghae Prov. "at around 11 hours 19 minutes" on March 25. "In wake of this," the KCNA said, the same spy plane flew into the sky across the military boundary east of Kosong, Kangwon Province, "at around 13 hours 2 minutes" on the same day.

From the beginning of this year, the spy planes openly intruded into the DPRK territorial air space on over 50 times.

The frequency of acts of espionage by the U.S. planes forced Pyongyang to issue such warning as if the U.S. "persists in military provocations, clinging to the adventurous war moves in disregard of our repeated warning, it will suffer only a disgraceful setback."

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our two countries. A prospect for cooperation between our two countries is bright and I am optimistic about it."

■ From the end of February, improved relations with the African nations received primary importance as they were visited by 4 special envoys of Chief Executive Kim Il Sung. (Vice-President Pak Sung Chul, Foreign Minister Ho Dam, Vice-Premiers Chong Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae)

(For details read the Mar. 13 issue of the PK).

Their itinerancies covered a total of 9 countries.

Foreign Minister Ho Dam, after concluding the visits as the special envoy, toured Cuba, Hungary and Yugoslavia. Vice-Premiers Chon Jun Gi and Kong Jin Tae visited Zaire, Congo, Senegal, Mali, Sudan, Egypt and Tanzania as the heads of the government delegations.

In their talks with the Presidential emissaries, the African leaders expressed satisfaction over the favourable development of the bilateral cooperative relations. And they assured the envoys of their resolve to turn down any approach of Seoul to have contacts with those countries.

In his talks with Vice-Premier Chon Jun Gi, Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre said on Feb. 23 that the country has relations only with the DPRK. He also demanded the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea.

Yonsei Students on Chon's Ouster

The statement reprinted below was issued by students of Yonsei University on November 25, 1981, around noon, at which time there was a demonstration by several thousand students. Police were mobilized to put down the incident, and their intervention led to the critical injury of a girl student, YANG Kyung-hee, who was hospitalized with a broken backbone after falling from the fourth floor of the Student Center on campus. Latest word is that she was partially paralysed as a result of her fall, and that she was being denied visitors in her hospital room, which is being guarded by detectives.

Ms. Yang had been sitting on the 4th floor window ledge, from which she scattered copies of the following statement to students below. She then proceeded to read the statement aloud over a megaphone, but was interrupted by the police, who came up on her from behind. As she pulled herself loose from their grasp, apparently she slipped and fell from the ledge to the ground. (Other reports indicate she deliberately jumped; and another girl student was said to have jumped and been caught safely by the others.)

Another girl student, PAIK Hye-won, shouted slogans in the school dining room, which initiated a demonstration by 3,000 to 4,000 students. A large number of riot police equipped with gas masks and shields, and wielding truncheons, arrived to break up the protest. The campus was thick with pepper fog as the police beat and arrested the demonstrating students. Meanwhile, the students hurled bricks from a building construction site on the campus, and the clash went on for three house.

At least 20 police buses and 1,000 riot police troops were mobilized, and it is reported that most of the beatings of the students were done by the plain-clothes detectives who "live" on campus; permanently stationed in rotating shifts. About 10 students were believed to have been seriously injured, and dozens were detained, including IM Jong-hwan (2nd yr, Pre-Med) and PARK Moon-soo (Theology, 2).

The following is the full text of the statement run in the Feb. 22 issue of Korea Communique, an English-language magazine published by the Japan Emergency Christian Conference on Korean Problems:

△ △

Fellow students! Look! The knot of fascism is getting loosened by the continued struggle for democratization.

As the democratic struggle by the students of all universities continues, despite the fascist Chun group's cruel repression since the tragedy of Kwangju, it is proven once again that no one can resist the tide of history.

But students of Yonsei! What have we done? Haven't we turned our backs on the call of history because of our selfishness and defeatism? Haven't we forgotten the spirit and conscience of intellectuals, inherited from our proud predecessors who fought against the Japanese imperialists? Haven't we treated our campus as an ivory tower or as a means to political power and money?

Yonsei students! We should cry for freedom, truth, justice and democratization instead of victory in athletic games.

Recently Chun's fascist regime is employing every possible means to hold onto its power, which is about to collapse. The self-contradictory nature of the regime is clearly visible in its anti-national economic policy of high inflation through raise of the exchange rate and the unbridling of foreign capital investment in Korea.

What about the holding of the '88 Olympic Games in Korea? It will mean no more than a temporary recovery from economic depression based, however, on a steep increase in the foreign debt – in no way contributing to the economic and political stability of the people.

What about the campuses? The government has harshly restricted all the students' independent activities, dismissing the autonomous student association, and every student is under constant watch by the police agents who are allowed to stay on our campuses in violation of academic freedom. The brave students who rose up against the cruel repression of fascist Chun have been denounced as "pro-Communists" or "leftists," and many of them have been expelled from their campuses. It is now obvious that the real purpose of the graduation quota system is not to supply manpower to society, but to make students obedient so that the present regime might continue its power.

Moreover, Lee Kyu-ho (Minister of Education) has openly threatened that the government may suppress the students' healthy criticism and democratic desire with violence. The disbanding of the Folk Arts Study Circle is not the problem of our campus alone, but the problem of democracy in Korea.

Let us fight! Until the fascist regime is overthrown! Breaking the wall of silence and slavery, let us respond to the call of history, lining up to fight for democratization. The more severe the fascists' repression, the stronger shall be the wind of democratization, as the dawn is near.

- Overthrow the fascist dictator ship!
- Secure the people's right to subsist!
- Restore academic freedom!
- Drive out Lee Kyu-ho, the cat's paw of the fascists!
- Long live democracy!

February 25, 1982 Yonsei University students Paik Hye-on (History 3) & Yang Kung-hee (Pedag. 3)

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